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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) (A/48/592). During its consideration of the item, the Committee was provided with additional information.

2. UNOMIL was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, for a period of seven months, i.e. from 22 September 1993-21 April 1994. The Secretary-General's report (A/48/592), inter alia, submits the budget estimates for UNOMIL in respect of that period. However, as discussed below, the implementation of the mandate of UNOMIL will not be possible within that time-frame.

3. As recalled in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 9 September 1993 (S/26422), the peace agreement signed at Cotonou on 25 July 1993 by the Liberian parties envisaged the peace process as a continuum from the cease-fire through disarmament and demobilization to the holding of national elections seven months after the signing of the agreement (S/26422, para. 10). In this connection, the parties agreed that a transitional Government would be established at the same time as the commencement of disarmament (S/26422, para. 6). A precondition to the start of disarmament and demobilization would be the expansion of the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) by troops from States members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) outside the West African region (S/26868, para. 3).

4. The agreement called for the United Nations and (ECOMOG) to supervise and monitor the implementation of the agreement. Specifically, the agreement assigned ECOMOG, which had been in Liberia since 1990, primary responsibility for supervising the implementation of its provisions and called upon the United Nations to monitor the various implementation procedures in order to verify their impartial application (S/26422, para. 10). The mandate of UNOMIL, as

approved by the Security Council, is quoted in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report (A/48/592).

5. As stated in the report of the Secretary-General (S/26422, para. 36), "UNOMIL would be the first peace-keeping operation undertaken by the United Nations in cooperation with a peace-keeping mission already set up by another organization, in this case a subregional organization". The Secretary-General's report to the Council therefore explained how coordination between UNOMIL and ECOMOG would be ensured and outlined the respective roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOMOG in the implementation of the agreement. In this connection, the Secretary-General stated that although the "relationship could potentially present some challenges, [he was] confident that with the good will of all concerned, especially the Liberian parties, this relationship [would] be successful and [might] even set a precedent for future peace-keeping missions" (S/26422, para. 36). The Secretary-General also stated his intention, which was welcomed by the Council, to conclude an agreement with the Chairman of ECOWAS, defining, before deployment of UNOMIL, the roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOWAS in the implementation of the peace agreement (see S/26868, para. 9, and para. 15 below).

6. In his report to the Security Council of 13 December 1993, the Secretary-General noted that, from the beginning of the peace process in Liberia, all parties had been aware that the timetable, which called for disarmament to begin within 30 days of signature of the agreement, concomitant with the establishment of the transitional Government, was "highly ambitious, especially given the complexities in establishing the joint UNOMIL/ECOMOG peace-keeping mission, including the deployment of additional ECOMOG troops" (para. 31). While recommending that UNOMIL should continue to implement the mandate entrusted to it under Security Council resolution 866 (1993), the Secretary-General stated that it was unlikely that the original timetable for elections would be met (para. 34).

7. In his report of 14 February 1994 (S/1994/168), the Secretary-General informed the Council that the transitional Government had not yet been installed. However, the battalions from the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda had arrived in Liberia and ECOMOG had indicated that it could commence disarmament with two battalions of the expanded ECOMOG. The Secretary-General also stated that preparation of schedules for the implementation of disarmament, as called for in the Cotonou agreement, had been delayed owing to the failure of the parties concerned to provide the information necessary for the preparation of those schedules. However, information was currently being made available by the parties and 10 encampment sites had been identified. Furthermore, the parties had agreed that the disarmament of approximately 60,000 combatants would commence simultaneously and was likely to continue over a two-to-three-month period.

8. In document S/1994/168/Add.1, dated 23 February 1994, the Secretary-General reported that, at a meeting on 15 February, the Liberian parties had "reached agreement on most of the outstanding issues which had impeded the commencement of disarmament and the installation of the transitional Government ... It was also agreed that free and fair elections would be held on 7 September 1994" (paras. 2 and 3), instead of the originally foreseen date of

February/March 1994. Although the question of the disposition of the remaining Cabinet posts of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance and Defence was not resolved at that meeting, the parties agreed that disarmament would commence on 7 March and that the installation of the transitional Government would take place on the same day. The Committee was subsequently informed that the transitional Government had been installed on 7 March.

9. It is evident from the above that the mandate of UNOMIL cannot be implemented within the original time-frame. The Committee's comments regarding the savings likely to be realized during the mandate period are contained in paragraphs 16-36 below.

Voluntary contributions

10. In document S/26422, the Secretary-General stated that, while the question of the finances for the ECOMOG operation in Liberia was not the responsibility of the United Nations, the realities of the situation, i.e. that financial support was needed, could not be ignored (paras. 23 and 24); furthermore, as mentioned above, ECOMOG was assigned the primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the peace agreement.

11. The Secretary-General therefore proposed to establish a trust fund. The Security Council, in its resolution 866 (1993), in addition to deciding to establish UNOMIL, welcomed the intention to establish the Trust Fund which, in addition to supporting troops of participating ECOMOG countries and facilitating the sending of reinforcements by African States to ECOMOG, would also assist in mine-clearing and humanitarian and development activities, as well as in the electoral process. Although not specifically mentioned in resolution 866 (1993), the Committee notes that, in paragraph 38 of document S/26422, which was subsequently welcomed by the Council in its resolution 866 (1993), the Secretary-General stated that the Trust Fund would also cover, inter alia, demobilization and elections.

12. As stated in paragraph 33 of document A/48/592, the Trust Fund, called "Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Cotonou Accord on Liberia" was established on 23 September 1993. The Committee notes that a voluntary contribution of $1 million has been received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, earmarked specifically for humanitarian activities. In addition, a pledge from the Government of the United States of America, in the amount of $19,830,000, was made to support the transport, equipping and maintenance of the expanded ECOMOG peace-keeping force. As stated in paragraph 26 of the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/168), "to date $8.83 million of this pledge has been remitted to the Trust Fund to cover the costs incurred in the uplifting and eventual repatriation of the additional troops". The Committee was informed that a further deposit of approximately $5 million was expected shortly. The Committee notes that the Government of Denmark has also contributed $295,000 to the Trust Fund (S/1994/168, para. 26). The Advisory Committee requests the Secretary-General to include information on the terms and conditions of the use of the Trust Fund in his subsequent reports on UNOMIL.

13. The Committee notes that trust funds are established for most peace-keeping operations. The Committee underlines the importance of clearly and consistently defining the purpose for which a fund is being established; it is also essential that all procedures outlined in the relevant financial regulations and rules be adhered to with regard to both the establishment and the management of the trust funds.

14. As stated above, in its resolution 866 (1993), the Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to conclude an agreement with the Chairman of ECOWAS that would define the roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOWAS in the implementation of the peace agreement.

15. In document S/26868, the Secretary-General reported to the Council on the exchange of letters with the Chairman of ECOWAS, which constituted the necessary agreement. The Advisory Committee notes that the agreement reiterates much of what is contained in the Secretary-General's report (S/26422) regarding the respective roles of and the relationship between UNOMIL and ECOMOG. That report, in the opinion of the Advisory Committee, left a number of unanswered questions with regard to the relationship between UNOMIL and ECOMOG in the discharge of their respective responsibilities. A proper and specific delineation of responsibilities and a specific detailed plan of operation are necessities, given the interrelationship between UNOMIL and ECOMOG in achieving the joint goals of the mission.

Cost estimates for the period 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994

16. As stated in his report (A/48/592), the Secretary-General's cost estimates for UNOMIL for the period from 22 September to 21 April 1994 amounted to $43,509,200 gross ($42,603,800 net), including costs related to the technical survey mission and the advance team of military observers. That amount provided for the deployment of 303 military observers, 20 military medical personnel, 45 military engineers, 58 United Nations Volunteers and 228 civilian staff, including 139 local personnel.

17. For the reasons given in paragraph 108 of document A/C.5/48/40 of 9 December 1993, including changes in the deployment schedules of military observers, civilian personnel, helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, the Secretary-General revised the above-mentioned amount to $40,318,000 gross ($39,560,800 net). By its decision 48/478 of 23 December 1993, the General Assembly, on an exceptional basis, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into total commitments up to the amount of $40,318,000 ($39,560,800 net) and decided to apportion this amount among Member States.

18. The Advisory Committee was informed that, because of further changes in the deployment schedules of military observers, civilian personnel, helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, as discussed below, the estimate has been further reduced by $7,520,900 gross ($7,335,700 net) to $32,797,100 gross ($32,225,100 net); i.e. savings will result in respect of the assessed amount of $40,318,000 ($39,560,800 net) for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994. The table annexed to the present report, provided by representatives of the Secretary-General, compares, by line item, the estimates contained in documents

A/48/592 and A/C.5/48/40 and the revised figures provided to the Committee during its consideration of the item.

19. The Advisory Committee's observations concerning the budgeted amounts are given below. In the opinion of the Committee, the extent to which the revised estimate is accurate will depend in large measure on events and the corresponding ability of UNOMIL and ECOMOG to implement their mandates.

20. Part I of annex II to the Secretary-General's report (A/48/592) outlines the cost parameters for the estimates; the Advisory Committee notes that the travel cost of military and civilian personnel to the mission area has been estimated at an average cost of $8,000 per person per round trip (basic air fare $3,500 and 100 kilograms accompanied baggage $4,500).

21. In response to inquiry, the Committee was informed that the above-mentioned cost was based on the average cost, based on the expected country of origin of personnel and military observers. Notwithstanding that fact, the Committee is of the view that the cost of $8,000 may be excessive and that savings may be realized in this regard. In this connection, on the basis of additional information received, the Committee queries whether in fact all personnel will exercise their entitlement to 100 kilograms accompanied baggage, the average cost of which is more than the average cost of the actual air ticket. The Committee reiterates its view that, whenever possible, group travel arrangements be used and requests the Secretariat to keep this under review. It also recommends that the possibility of providing for unaccompanied baggage be examined with a view to achieving greater cost-effectiveness.

22. The Committee also notes from the cost parameters that a hazardous duty station allowance of $600 per person per month is budgeted for international staff, while an equivalent of 15 per cent of their salaries is budgeted for this purpose for local staff. The Committee trusts that any payment relating to hazardous duty station allowance is made in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations of the United Nations.

23. As shown in annex I to the present report, the estimate for the mission subsistence allowance (MSA) of military observers has been reduced by $397,100; this relates to the revised schedule of deployment that is also annexed to the present report (see annex II). As shown therein, all military observers have been deployed, but the schedule of actual deployment differs from that contained in annex II to document A/48/592 under line item 1.

24. The Committee notes that the estimate for civilian personnel costs has been further reduced by $2,266,400; the estimates for the support account to peace-keeping operations and for staff assessment have also been reduced. These reductions relate to the delayed deployment of civilian personnel. The Committee was informed that, of the 89 international staff, 60 had been deployed as at 21 January; of the 139 local staff, 107 had been employed. In addition, only 8 of the budgeted number of 58 United Nations Volunteers have been deployed.

25. Provision has been made in the estimates for the payment of MSA and the travel costs in respect of 200 civilian electoral observers. As mentioned

above, however, elections are now foreseen for September 1994; consequently savings will be realized under this item in respect of the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994; however such reduction is not included in the revised estimates provided by representatives of the Secretary-General.

26. Representatives of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that, as shown in annex I to the present document, the estimate for helicopter operations has been reduced by $4,050,700; this relates to delays in the deployment of six helicopters. The Committee was informed that the revised amount provides for 1 helicopter for 4 months, 3 helicopters for 1.5 months and 2 helicopters for 3 months. The estimate for fixed-wing aircraft reflects a reduction of $537,900, owing to the delay in deploying one fixed-wing aircraft; the revised estimate provides for the aircraft for three weeks.

27. The Committee reiterates its observation, made in connection with the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (see A/48/778), that justification of the requirements for air operations should henceforth be provided in terms of the operational requirements of a mission.

28. The estimate for other equipment amounts to $2.7 million and includes, as indicated under line item 9 in annex I to document A/48/592, $804,900 for the acquisition of data-processing equipment. The Advisory Committee trusts that care will be exercised in the acquisition of the equipment enumerated therein; in this connection, it questions the need for certain items such as high-speed printers.

29. A total of $215,300 has been budgeted for the mine-clearing programme. In this connection, the Committee notes that, as cited in paragraph 11 (g) of A/48/592, the mandate of UNOMIL includes the training of ECOMOG engineers in mine clearance and, in cooperation with ECOMOG, coordination of the identification of mines and assistance in the clearance of mines and unexploded bombs. As indicated under line item 14 in annex II to document A/48/592, most of the provision relates to the recruitment of three mine-clearing instructors for a period of four months, as well as one paramedic experienced in stabilizing patients injured in mine accidents.

30. The estimate for UNOMIL includes an amount of $5.2 million for assistance for disarmament and demobilization as discussed under line item 15 in annex II to document A/48/592. In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 11 (e) of document A/48/592 that, as stipulated in Security Council resolution 866 (1993), the mandate of UNOMIL in this regard was to "develop a plan and assess financial requirements for the demobilization of combatants". Moreover, as stated above, the Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General was intended, inter alia, to cover demobilization.

31. The Advisory Committee also notes the Secretary-General's statement in his report (S/26868, para. 18), of which the Security Council took note in document S/26886, that, although it had originally been foreseen that the costs of disarmament and demobilization would be met by the Trust Fund for Liberia, no pledges for that purpose had yet been made to the Fund. Because "disarmament and demobilization are essential for the establishment of the transitional Government, the holding of free elections and, therefore, to the successful

implementation of the entire peace process", the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had included approximately $5 million in the UNOMIL budget to cover only the immediate short-term needs of disarmament and demobilization. However, "should contributions for disarmament and demobilization be made to the Trust Fund, the UNOMIL budget would be reimbursed by such contributions".

32. The Advisory Committee notes that the $5 million would enable approximately 54,000 adult combatants and 6,000 child soldiers to give up their arms and return to their homes. Other aspects of demobilization, including training and other reintegration programmes to help the ex-combatants to build sustainable new lives, would be included in the inter-agency appeal for humanitarian assistance (S/26868, para. 18). This point was again emphasized in the Secretary-General's subsequent report (S/1994/168), wherein he explained that UNOMIL had developed a plan for the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian society. As stated in paragraph 34 of that report, "after handing over their weapons at the encampment sites, ex-combatants will be clothed, fed and sensitized to the problems of their return to civilian society. They will be issued identification cards that will entitle them to immediate reintegration assistance, such as vocational training, medical care and agricultural assistance". However, that assistance, i.e. reintegration assistance, "will have to be financed through voluntary contributions". In this connection, the Advisory Committee notes that donations of $146.7 million have been received in response to the Secretary-General's appeals for emergency and humanitarian assistance in Liberia (A/48/592, para. 25).

33. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls its previous observations regarding the need to specify the activities that relate directly to an operation and that should be financed through assessment and those activities for the long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction of a country that would be financed from other sources (A/47/990, para. 10).

34. The Advisory Committee was informed that the estimate for the disarmament/demobilization programme had been developed as a comprehensive project and therefore constituted a distinct self-contained entity within the UNOMIL estimates. Accordingly, it includes estimates for equipment and vehicles separate from those that appear under the line items for equipment and transport. The Advisory Committee queried this treatment which, prima facie, appears somewhat unusual. However, bearing in mind that reimbursements to the peace-keeping budget may be forthcoming if contributions to the Trust Fund for these purposes are made, the Committee recognizes the value of identifying the total cost of the subprogramme. At the same time, because the subprogramme forms an integral part of the mandate of UNOMIL, the Advisory Committee emphasizes that the equipment for the subprogramme forms part of the operation's total inventory and should be managed as such.

35. As noted above, the disarmament of the 60,000 combatants (54,000 adult combatants and 6,000 child soldiers) is likely to continue over a two-to-three-month period; as also noted above, the implementation of the programme depends on the preparation of the schedules for disarmament. Even assuming that disarmament has begun on 7 March, it is unlikely, in view of the projected timetable, that the entire disarmament/demobilization programme will

be completed by 21 April, i.e. some savings in respect of the current mandate will arise that should be reflected in the performance report.

36. A number of international experts are to be engaged in respect of rehabilitation/reintegration assistance as indicated in item 15 (a) (i) in annex II to document A/48/592. In this connection, representatives of the Secretary-General emphasized that most of the physicians, health workers, counsellors, care-givers etc. are local personnel as outlined in item 15 (iii). However, it was considered necessary to engage international experts who are specialized in such assistance. The Committee trusts that efforts will be made to secure such expertise at a reasonable cost.

37. As stated above, UNOMIL will not be able to complete its mandate within the time-frame originally envisaged, i.e. between 22 September 1993 and 21 April 1994. The Committee was informed that the Secretary-General intends to request an extension of the mandate. In the circumstances, there is no need, at this stage, to consider the estimates provided by the Secretary-General in respect of the liquidation phase of the mission, originally foreseen to take place between 22 April and 30 June 1994.

38. The General Assembly has authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to $40,318,000 gross ($39,560,800 net) for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994; it has also apportioned that amount among Member States. The Secretary-General, as discussed above, has reduced the estimate to $32,797,100 gross ($32,225,100 net) for UNOMIL; savings totalling $7,520,900 gross ($7,335,700 net) will thus be reflected in the performance report. The Advisory Committee, bearing in mind its observations above, in particular those related to the disarmament and demobilization programme, expects that further savings will also be realized in respect of this period.

39. At this stage, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate $32,797,100 gross ($32,225,100 net) in respect of the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994. The Committee points out that this is $7,520,900 gross ($7,335,700 net) less than the amount of $40,318,000 gross ($39,560,800 net) that has already been assessed in respect of the same period, pursuant to General Assembly decision 48/478. The Committee recommends that the difference be utilized to offset future assessments on Member States such as the assessment in respect of the commitment authority being recommended below.

40. With respect to the period beyond 21 April 1994, the Committee recommends that, should the Security Council decide to extend UNOMIL beyond 21 April 1994, the Secretary-General be authorized to enter into commitments at a monthly rate not to exceed $4,359,100 gross ($4,232,900 net), subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee as to the actual amount, for a period of three months, to enable him to prepare the budget corresponding to the new mandate period and the performance report for the current period. This figure represents a revised estimate that was submitted to the Advisory Committee by representatives of the Secretary-General. It differs from a pro rata amount that would have been derived from the appropriation recommended in paragraph 39 above in that non-recurrent costs for the previous period have been deleted; this reduction has been partially offset by an increase to cover the expected full deployment of military personnel and international and local staff.

Annex I

SCHEDULE A

Cost estimates for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Initial cost estimates (A/48/592)	First revised estimates (A/C.5/48/40)	Current adjustment	Current revised estimate
1. Military personnel costs				
(a) Military observers				
Mission subsistence allowance	5 755.6	5 259.2	(397.1)	4 862.1
Travel costs	2 944.0	2 944.0	-	2 944.0
Clothing and equipment allowance	35.1	31.9	-	31.9
Subtotal	8 734.7	8 235.1	(397.1)	7 838.0
(b) Military contingent	-	-	-	-
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel				
Contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-
Death and disability compensation	-	200.0	-	200.0
Subtotal	-	200.0	-	200.0
Total, line 1	8 734.7	8 435.1	(337.8)	8 097.3

	Initial cost estimates (A/48/592)	First revised estimates (A/C.5/48/40)	Current adjustment	Current revised estimate
2. Civilian personnel costs				
(a) Civilian police	-	-	-	-
(b) International and local staff				
International staff salaries	2 088.0	1 742.8	(392.2)	1 350.6
Local staff salaries	463.9	359.6	(42.9)	316.7
Consultants	63.3	63.3	-	63.3
Overtime	-	-	-	-
Common staff costs	1 671.5	1 393.5	(304.5)	1 089.0
Mission subsistence allowance	1 323.6	1 119.4	(244.6)	874.8
Travel to and from the Mission area	712.0	712.0	-	712.0
Other travel costs	74.3	74.3	-	74.3
Subtotal	6 396.6	5 464.9	(984.2)	4 480.7
(c) International contractual personnel	-	-	-	-
(d) United Nations Volunteers	1 628.6	1 628.6	(1 282.2)	346.4
(e) Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-
(f) Civilian electoral observers				
(i) Mission subsistence allowance	360.0	360.0	-	360.0
(ii) Travel costs	700.0	700.0	-	700.0
Subtotal	1 060.0	1 060.0	-	1 060.0
Total, line 2	9 085.2	8 153.5	(2 266.4)	5 887.1

	Initial cost estimates (A/48/592)	First revised estimates (A/C.5/48/40)	Current adjustment	Current revised estimate
3. Premises/accommodation				
Rental of premises	293.9	293.9	-	293.9
Alteration and renovations to premises	1 000.0	1 000.0	-	1 000.0
Maintenance supplies	6.0	6.0	-	6.0
Maintenance services	24.0	24.0	-	24.0
Utilities	105.0	105.0	-	105.0
Construction/prefabricated buildings	1 440.0	1 440.0	-	1 440.0
Total, line 3	2 868.9	2 868.9	-	2 868.9
4. Infrastructure repairs	-	-	-	-
5. Transport operations				
Purchase of vehicles	1 129.2	1 129.2	-	1 129.2
Rental of vehicles	300.0	300.0	-	300.0
Workshop equipment	18.0	18.0	-	18.0
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	102.8	102.8	-	102.8
Petrol, oil and lubricants	157.6	157.6	-	157.6
Vehicle insurance	22.5	22.5	-	22.5
Total, line 5	1 730.1	1 730.1	-	1 730.1
6. Air operations				
(a) Helicopter operations				
Hire/charter costs	4 860.0	4 050.0	(3 208.5)	841.5
Aviation fuel and lubricants	375.8	313.2	(248.1)	65.1
Positioning/depositioning costs	150.0	150.0	-	150.0
Resupply flights	-	-	-	-

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	Initial cost estimates (A/48/592)	First revised estimates (A/C.5/48/40)	Current adjustment	Current revised estimate
Painting/preparation	30.0	30.0	-	30.0
Liability insurance	900.0	750.0	(594.1)	155.9
Subtotal	6 315.8	5 293.2	(4 050.7)	1 242.5
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft				
Hire/charter costs	720.0	600.0	(420.0)	180.0
Aviation fuel and lubricants	52.2	43.5	(30.4)	13.1
Positioning/depositioning costs	25.0	25.0	-	25.0
Painting/preparation	8.0	8.0	-	8.0
Liability insurance	150.0	125.0	(87.5)	37.5
Subtotal	955.2	801.5	(537.9)	263.6
(c) Air crew subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-
(d) Other air operation costs				
Air traffic control services and equipment	-	-	-	-
Landing fees and ground handling	21.0	21.0	-	21.0
Fuel storage containers	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	21.0	21.0	-	21.0
Total, line 6	7 292.0	6 115.7	(4 588.6)	1 527.1
7. Naval operations	-	-	-	-
8. Communications				
(a) Complementary communications				
Communications equipment	2 300.0	1 752.8	-	1 752.8
Spare parts and supplies	110.4	101.4	-	101.4

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	Initial cost estimates (A/48/592)	First revised estimates (A/C.5/48/40)	Current adjustment	Current revised estimate
Workshop and test equipment	313.6	313.6	-	313.6
Commercial communications	829.8	829.8	-	829.8
Subtotal	3 553.8	2 997.6	-	2 997.6
(b) Main trunking contract	-	-	-	-
Total, line 8	3 553.8	2 997.6	-	2 997.6
9. Other equipment				
Office furniture	137.0	137.0	-	137.0
Office equipment	49.6	49.6	-	49.6
Data-processing equipment	804.9	804.9	-	804.9
Generators	1 226.8	1 226.8	-	1 226.8
Observation equipment	61.0	61.0	-	61.0
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	14.0	14.0	-	14.0
Medical and dental equipment	190.0	190.0	-	190.0
Accommodation equipment	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment	50.0	50.0	-	50.0
Field defence equipment	-	-	-	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	33.0	33.0	-	33.0
Water-purification equipment	146.4	146.4	-	146.4
Total, line 9	2 712.7	2 712.7	-	2 712.7
10. Supplies and services				
(a) Miscellaneous services				
Audit services	34.1	34.1	-	34.1
Contractual services	3.0	3.0	-	3.0
Data-processing services	-	-	-	-
Security services	-	-	-	-
Medical treatment and services	-	-	-	-
Claims and adjustments	9.0	9.0	-	9.0

	Initial cost estimates (A/48/592)	First revised estimates (A/C.5/48/40)	Current adjustment	Current revised estimate
Official hospitality	3.0	3.0	-	3.0
Miscellaneous other services	5.0	5.0	-	5.0
Subtotal	54.1	54.1	-	54.1
(b) Miscellaneous supplies				
Stationery and office supplies	48.0	48.0	-	48.0
Medical supplies	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Sanitation and cleaning materials	48.0	48.0	-	48.0
Subscriptions	0.9	0.9	-	0.9
Electrical supplies	-	-	-	-
Ballistic protectable blankets for vehicles	-	-	-	-
Uniform items, flags and decals	185.5	185.5	-	185.5
Field defence stores	9.0	9.0	-	9.0
Operational maps	-	-	-	-
Quartermaster and general stores	25.0	25.0	-	25.0
Subtotal	416.4	416.4	-	416.4
Total, line 10	470.5	470.5	-	470.5
11. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-
12. Public information programme	-	-	-	-
13. Training programme	-	-	-	-

	Initial cost estimates (A/48/592)	First revised estimates (A/C.5/48/40)	Current adjustment	Current revised estimate
14. Mine-clearing programme				
(a) Acquisition of equipment				
Mine-clearing equipment	23.3	23.3	-	23.3
Miscellaneous equipment	10.0	10.0	-	10.0
Subtotal	33.3	33.3	-	33.3
(b) Supplies, services and operating costs				
Wages and food supplement	182.0	182.0	-	182.0
Miscellaneous services	-	-	-	-
Field defence stores	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous supplies	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	182.0	182.0	-	182.0
Total, line 14	215.3	215.3	-	215.3
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization				
(a) Rehabilitation/reintegration assistance to demobilized military forces				
Consultants	245.0	245.0	-	245.0
Consultants' travel	24.5	24.5	-	24.5
Local staff	479.9	479.9	-	479.9
Training	18.5	18.5	-	18.5
Equipment	344.7	344.7	-	344.7

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	Initial cost estimates (A/48/592)	First revised estimates (A/C.5/48/40)	Current adjustment	Current revised estimate
Miscellaneous services	467.0	467.0	-	467.0
Miscellaneous supplies	683.0	683.0	-	683.0
Subtotal	2 262.6	2 262.6	-	2 262.5
(b) Assistance to demobilized military forces				
Rations	1 384.3	1 384.3	-	1.384.3
Clothing	410.0	410.0	-	410.0
Agricultural tools	500.0	500.0	-	500.0
Transportation	600.0	600.0	-	600.0
Subtotal	2 894.3	2 894.3	-	2 894.3
Total, line 15	5 156.9	5 156.9	-	5 156.9
16. Air and surface freight				
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-
Military airlifts	-	-	-	-
Commercial freight and cartage	200.0	200.0	-	200.0
Total, line 16	200.0	200.0	-	200.0
17. Integrated management information system	40.0	40.0	-	40.0
18. Support account for peace-keeping operations	543.7	464.5	(83.6)	380.9
19. Staff assessment	905.4	757.2	(185.2)	572.0
Total, lines 1-12	43 509.2	40 318.0	(7 520.9)	32 797.1

		Initial cost estimates (A/48/592)	First revised estimates (A/C.5/48/40)	Current adjustment	Current revised estimate
20.	Income from staff assessment	(905.4)	(757.2)	185.2	(572.0)
	Net total	42 603.8	39 560.8	(7 335.7)	32.225.1
21.	Voluntary contributions in kind	-	-	-	-
	Total resources	42 603.8	39 560.8	(7 335.7)	32 225.1

Annex II

SCHEDULE B

Schedule of deployment for military observers

Date of emplacement	Number of observers	Person/ days	Total mission subsistence allowance
(a) Advance team of military observers			
6 August 1993	1	258	22 980
20 August 1993	1	244	21 790
26 August 1993	2	476	42 560
27 August 1993	6	1 422	127 170
3 September 1993	10	2 300	206 000
5 September 1993	1	228	20 430
8 September 1993	3	675	60 525
9 September 1993	2	448	40 180
12 September 1993	2	442	39 670
Subtotal	28	6 493	581 305
(b) Remainder of the military observers			
6 October 1993	1	197	17 795
19 October 1993	10	1 840	166 900
26 October 1993	20	3 540	321 900
28 October 1993	10	1 750	159 250
29 October 1993	18	3 132	285 120
2 November 1993	15	2 550	232 500
3 November 1993	5	845	77 075
5 November 1993	10	1 670	152 450
7 November 1993	16	2 640	241 200
10 November 1993	11	1 782	163 020
12 November 1993	10	1 600	146 500
14 November 1993	10	1 580	144 800
25 November 1993	13	1 911	176 085
16 December 1993	9	1 134	105 840
18 December 1993	61	7 564	706 990
19 December 1993	11	1 353	126 555
23 December 1993	40	4 760	446 600
29 December 1993	10	1 130	106 550
31 December 1993	30	3 330	314 550

Date of emplacement	Number of observers	Person/ days	Total mission subsistence allowance
18 January 1994	15	1 395	134 325
20 January 1994	22	2 002	193 270
1 March 1994	23	1 196	125 810
Subtotal	370	48 901	4 545 085
(c) Less: repatriation of military observers			
22 November 1993	13	1 950	165 750
22 December 1993	2	240	20 400
22 January 1994	2	180	15 300
22 February 1994	12	708	60 180
22 March 1994	1	31	2 635
Subtotal	30	3 109	264 265
Grand total	368	52 285	4 862 125